



UNIT 1

Traveling



The fast development of the world economy and modern technology, on the one hand, provides people more discretionary income and leisure time, but on the other hand, brings more pressure. Therefore, in order to enjoy the benefits of development or escape suffocating life, an increasing number of people are stepping out of their homes to travel around the world, renewing their life experience. The beautiful scenery along the way delights not only the eyes but also the mind. One can always encounter unforgettable people, hear remarkable stories, and discover a better self along the way. Moreover, traveling may facilitate a conscious breakthrough into a new culture and broaden your perspective, enabling you to see the world from a different vantage point.



Learning Outcomes

After completing this unit, students should be able to achieve the following learning outcomes:

LO 1: Identify analogies.

LO 2: Distinguish between metaphor and simile.

LO 3: Understand how to paraphrase.

LO 4: Interpret the significance of travel.

LO 5: Understand how to conduct a panel discussion.

LO 6: Enhance intercultural awareness and skills by comparing and contrasting Chinese tourists with Western tourists.

Part I Warm-up

Work in pairs and discuss these questions with your partner.

Question 1

What's more important to you when you travel—comfort and relaxation, or stimulating new experiences?

Question 2

There are two types of travelling: traveling through a travel agency and traveling independently. What are their pros and cons? What do you prefer, and why?

Question 3

Have you traveled abroad? Where have you been? If you haven't been overseas, which country would you most like to visit?

Part II Listen & Talk

Before listening to the passage about *Chinese Tourism*, take a few minutes to go over the following glossary and note.

Glossary

exotic: originating in or characteristic of a distant foreign country

fascination: the power to fascinate someone; the quality of being fascinating

millennia: (singular: millennium) a period of a thousand years, especially when calculated from the traditional date of the birth of Christ

wind: (verb) if a road, river, or line of people winds in a particular direction, it goes in that direction with a lot of bends or twists in it

shrine: a place regarded as holy because of its associations with a divinity or a sacred person or relic, marked by a building or other construction

exude: display (an emotion or quality) strongly and openly

bustling: (of a place) full of activity

tranquility: the quality or state of being tranquil; calm



Note

Marco Polo (c. 1254–1324) was an Italian merchant, explorer and writer from the Republic of Venice, who travelled through Asia along the Silk Road between 1271 and 1295. His travels are recorded in *The Travels of Marco Polo*, a book that described to Europeans the mysterious culture and inner workings of the Eastern world. This book included insights into the wealth and great size of the Mongol Empire and China during the Yuan Dynasty, providing his first comprehensive look into China, Persia, India, Japan, and other Asian cities and countries.

Additional Reading 1.1:
Marco Polo and His Travels



ASSIGNMENT 1

Listen to the passage about *Chinese Tourism*, and take organized notes as you listen. Then discuss the following questions in pairs.

Additional Reading 1.2:
China in the Classics



Additional Reading 1.3:
The Backpacker and Travel Writer



Question 1

What do you think of the statement “China is a picture-perfect paradise in the world”? Provide evidence to support your argument.

Question 2

Who plays an important role in introducing China to the world, according to the listening passage? What contributions did he make to the world?

Question 3

Which Chinese tourist attractions did the author mention in this listening passage? In addition to these, what other famous tourist attractions would you like to recommend people to visit?

ASSIGNMENT 2

Learn the following information about how to identify analogy, metaphor, and simile. Listen to the passage about *Chinese Tourism* again. Write down the analogy, metaphor and simile mentioned in the passage. Then discuss your answer with a partner.

Figure of Speech	Definition	Function
Analogy	An analogy is a comparison between two ideas or things to show their similarities. Sometimes, the things being compared are quite similar, but at other times they could be very different.	<p>-Analogy helps listeners better understand theoretical ideas. By using a comparison that the listeners can relate to and understand, the speaker makes a complex idea simple.</p> <p>-Analogy helps to bridge the information gaps. Presenting complex information in a way that listener can understand helps him/her connect the information with the knowledge he or she may already have.</p>
Metaphor	Metaphor is a way to make analogy. A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes the comparison by saying that something <i>is</i> something else.	<p>-The first and more practical function is to allow the listener to better understand the concept, object, or character being described. This is done by comparing it to an item that may be more familiar to the listener.</p> <p>-The second function is purely artistic: to create an image that is beautiful or profound or otherwise produce the effect that the speaker desires.</p>
Simile	Simile is another way to make analogy. A simile compares two things by using the words “ <i>like</i> ” or “ <i>as</i> ” to create a new meaning.	<p>-Similes are generally used to make descriptions more vivid.</p> <p>- Similes allow descriptions to be more concrete or better engage the sense, which makes the descriptions stand out more.</p>

Figure of Speech	Examples from the Listening Passage
Analogy	
Metaphor	
Simile	

Note

Distinguish the differences among metaphor, simile, and analogy:

- A metaphor is often poetically saying something is something else.
- A simile is saying something is like something else.
- An analogy is saying something is like something else to make some sort of an explanatory point.
- You can use metaphors and similes when creating an analogy.



ASSIGNMENT 3

Learn the following information about how to paraphrase. Listen to the passage about *Chinese Tourism* for the third time. Paraphrase the sentences taken from the listening passage. Then discuss your answer and the note with a partner.

What is Paraphrasing	When to Paraphrase	How to Paraphrase
<p>- Paraphrasing means “to state something written or spoken in different words, especially in a shorter and simpler form to make the meaning clearer” (Cambridge Online Dictionary, 2022).</p> <p>-Paraphrasing offers an alternative to using direct quotations and allows you to integrate evidence/ source material into assignments. -Paraphrasing can also be used for note-taking and explaining information in tables, charts and diagrams.</p>	<p>Paraphrase when it is regarded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as an alternative to a direct quotation; • to explain or rewrite someone else’s ideas without changing the meaning; • to express someone else’s ideas in your own words; • to support claims in or provide evidence for your discussion, presentation, lecture, or writing. 	<p>-Read the original source carefully. It is essential that you understand it fully.</p> <p>-Identify the main point(s) and key words.</p> <p>-Cover the original text and explain it in your own words.</p> <p>-Check that you have included the main points and essential information.</p> <p>-Articulate the paraphrase in your own style. Consider each point and think about how you could rephrase it.</p> <p>-Review your paraphrase to ensure that it accurately reflects the original text, but it is in your words and style.</p>

Note

Avoiding plagiarism when you paraphrase: When paraphrasing, you have to be careful to avoid accidental plagiarism. This can happen if the paraphrase is too similar to the original quote, with phrases or whole sentences that are identical (and should therefore be in quotation marks). It can also happen if you fail to properly cite the source.

Original Sentences from the Listening Passage	Paraphrasing
Ever since the world first discovered China through the writings of adventurer Marco Polo more than 700 years ago, this large Asian country has come to be regarded as the embodiment of all that is mysterious and exotic.	
Indeed, the contrast between China's ancient customs and the new ultra-modern state that is developing has only increased the fascination with a culture that dates back many millennia.	

Note

Similarities and Differences between Paraphrasing and Rephrasing

Similarities	Paraphrasing	Rephrasing
Use alternative words	Yes	Yes
Focus on synonyms	Yes	Yes
Change terms and phrases	Yes	Yes
Shift content tone	Yes	Yes
Avoid plagiarism	Yes	Yes

Characteristics (Differences)	Paraphrasing	Rephrasing
Change the context	No	Yes
Change the content voice (active/passive)	No	Yes
Simplify complicated text	No	Yes
Achieve better clarity	Somewhat	Yes

Part III Identify & Imitate

Go over the glossary and cultural information first. Then follow the instructions, and role-play the dialogues. Finally, underline the metaphor and circle the simile.

Dialogue 1

Glossary

glittering: shining with a shimmering or sparkling light

limestone: a hard sedimentary rock, composed mainly of calcium carbonate or dolomite, used as building material and in the making of cement

pinnacle: a high, pointed piece of rock

limpid: (of a liquid) free of anything that darkens; completely clear

itinerary: a planned route or journey

Cultural Information

Guilin is a southern Chinese city with approximately millions of people. Guilin means “Sweet Osmanthus Forest”, named after its many fragrant sweet osmanthus trees. Each year in October, when the osmanthus blooms, the city is filled with their sweet scent. The city is particularly scenic, set amongst karst hills such as Folded Brocade Hill, Fubo Hill, and Solitary Beauty Peak. The views from these hills are marvelous, with lush hills dotting and surrounding the city, and two green rivers — the Lijiang River and Peach Blossom River running through.



Work in pairs. Two friends are talking about Guilin trip. Insert the best items into the correct places in the conversation. Then role-play it with your partner. Finally underline the metaphor and circle the simile in the dialogue.

Li: What's your plan for the winter vacation, Hua?

Hua: I have no idea, but I don't want to spend my whole vacation, ____ (1) ____, watching TV or playing games, I really want to experience something different. What about you?

Li: You must know the epithet, "East or West, Guilin landscape is the best". So, I plan to go to Guilin. I have always been fascinated by its ____ (2) _____. And it's warm there in winter. The average temperature is still twelve degrees above zero even in January.

Hua: That's a good idea! I heard a lot about Guilin. It is a glittering pearl on an evergreen carpet. By the way, who will go with you?

Li: Nobody, only myself! Do you want to join me and have a different vacation?

Hua: Hmm..., let me think about it for a second!

Li: Ok! You know, in Guilin we can ____ (3) ____ along the Lijiang River. Along its both sides are spectacular limestone pinnacles in different formations. Some look like people and some look like animals, all ____ (4) _____. Besides, we can have a taste of delicious local food.

Hua: ____ (5) ____! The beautiful mountains, trees, and lights are reflected in the limpid water, creating scenes unparalleled in the world and looking exactly like a scroll painting of a Chinese landscape. So, I will go with you. How long are we going to stay there? Do you think we need a travel agent? I think we ____ (6) _____.

Li: Sure! Let's make it right now.

a. taking vivid shapes

b. need an itinerary

c. as always

d. Sounds great

e. picturesque scenery

f. have a cruise

Dialogue 2

Cultural Information

Tower Bridge is a drawbridge in London. It crosses the River Thames near the Tower of London. It allows ships to pass through by raising the bridge deck at an angle in the center. The north side of the bridge is Tower Hill, and the south side of the bridge comes down into Bermondsey, an area in Southwark. Tower Bridge is far more visible than London Bridge, which people often mistake it for. Many tourists go to London to see the Tower Bridge. It has its own exhibition center in the horizontal walkway. This gives one of the best vantage points in London.



Cultural Information

Big Ben is the nickname for the Great Bell of the Great Clock of Westminster, at the north end of the Palace of Westminster in London, England, and the name is frequently extended to refer also to the clock and the clock tower. The official name of the tower in which Big Ben is located was originally the Clock Tower, but it was renamed Elizabeth Tower in 2012 to mark the Diamond Jubilee of Elizabeth II. Big Ben, the bell, measures 2.7m in diameter, 2.2m in height, and weighs 13.7 tonnes. The four quarter bells weigh between 1 and 4 tonnes each. The hammer which strikes Big Ben weighs 200kg. It was the largest bell in the United Kingdom for 23 years.



Work in pairs. Two friends are talking about London trip. Insert the best items into the correct places in the conversation. Then role-play it with your partner. Finally underline the metaphor and circle one famous Chinese proverb.

Lei: Hi Dong, you are back from London. You know you've gone for nearly half a month! How was your trip? You must have had a good time there!

Dong: Yes. I can't believe I've gone that long. It felt like only ____ (1) ____ days.

Lei: Mehmet Murat Ildan once said, "London is not a city, and London is a person. Tower Bridge talks to you; National Gallery reads a poem for you; Hyde Park dances with you; Palace of Westminster plays the piano; Big Ben and St Paul's Cathedral sing an opera! London is not a city; it is a talented artist who is ready to contact with you directly!" So, did you visit Tower Bridge, Big Ben, National Gallery, and so on? Come on, tell me about your trip in London!

Dong: Ok! I visited all the places you mentioned and their magnificence ____ (2) ____ though I have seen them millions of times on TV or books.

Lei: Wow! That's amazing!

Dong: Yes! I've learned more, especially the history, about these landmarks in this trip. You know, Tower Bridge is only a little more than 100 years old, while I thought it was much older. As it is close to the Tower of London, it is sometimes ____ (3) ____ London Bridge.

Lei: I've never ____ (4) ____ London Bridge. It is better to travel ten thousand miles than to ____ (5) ____.

Dong: True. Not only that, at least 20 people died during the bridge's construction.

Lei: Really? It's never easy to do something great!

Dong: ____ (6) ____!

a. read ten thousand books

b. Well said

c. a couple of

d. confused with

e. amazed me

f. heard of

Part IV Discuss & Interpret

Read the following passages and discuss the questions.

Passage 1

To develop a more open-minded and mature sense of the world and its billions of people, traveling is essential. Whether you are just visiting a foreign land or participating in a work exchange where you get to live and work in a particular area, cultural differences can have a huge influence on your time there.

It's important to be prepared for cultural differences beforehand, so that you won't experience extreme culture shock when you arrive at your destination. Here are four tips for making the most of the local culture, and seeing cultural differences as a positive rather than a negative.

1. Study the culture of your destination beforehand

Doing some researches on the country you're going to visit is a great way to prepare yourself for the cultural differences you'll experience while traveling. Look up useful everyday tips, like how people greet each other, whether you should leave tips or not when eating out, and whether shoes should be removed indoors. These may seem like trivial things, but some cultures take these customs very seriously. For example:

- Many countries in Asia find it disrespectful if you don't remove your shoes before entering a building.
- Countries like the USA and Canada find it disrespectful if you don't tip your waiters and bartenders.
- Mediterranean and most Latin American countries consider a close embrace and a kiss or two to be a normal greeting, whereas greetings in other countries, such as Japan and South Korea, may not involve touching at all.

2. Respect the local culture

After researching examples of cultural differences between countries and learning about the local customs and traditions of your travel destination, you must

take your understanding of cultural differences to the next level. Don't just learn about all these cultural insights and then fail to engage with them and respect them. There is a term in cultural studies called "egocentrism", which means viewing your own culture as superior to others. While traveling, you must avoid being egocentric at all costs. It's essential to put your ego aside and understand that no culture is better or worse than another. Appreciate what makes the local culture different from your own, and understand that the locals there live that way for a reason.

3. Maintain good communication

An important way to show your respect for the culture is to communicate clearly and carefully with the locals. This means approaching people in a friendly, courteous and respectful way. Some people are hesitant to open up to foreigners, so you must show that you are trustworthy. Having a positive attitude, always wearing a smile, and being patient will help your communication with the locals immensely.

4. Have empathy

To take this positivity with the locals further, try to have a sense of empathy with them. This means being able to put yourself in their shoes and relate to their emotions. You'll find that no matter where you are in the world, people are all the same underneath the surface. Regardless of skin color, clothing, religion, occupation, social class, sexual orientation, or any other trait, all people feel the same emotions and want to be happy in life. Recognizing this common connection between people can help you foster a sense of community belonging even if you're far away from home. This is also one of the many ways that traveling makes you more open-minded. (Taken from : <https://www.worldpackers.com/articles/ways-to-embrace-cultural-differences-while-traveling>.)

Glossary

egocentrism: the quality or state of being egocentric and excessively self-focused with concern for one's own welfare or advantage at the expense of or in disregard of others

empathy: the ability to understand and share the feelings of others

ASSIGNMENT 1

Work in groups. Discuss the following questions with your group members.
Research the topic online if necessary.

1. According to the passage, what is essential for people to develop a more open-minded and mature sense of the world and its people? Why?

2. When you are travelling in other cultures, what impacts your stay at the destination? How do you avoid cultural shock?

3. What does ethnocentrism mean? Are you ethnocentric? Why is ethnocentrism detrimental? How can ethnocentrism be mitigated or eliminated?

Passage 2

The concepts of travel and tourism are very closely linked, and both the travel industry and the tourism industry have significant overlap. However, there are also differences between the two terms and the two industries. In this passage, you will find out more about both travel and tourism, and the industries based on those activities.

What Is the Tourism Industry?

Tourism is generally regarded as the act of travelling to a different location, for either business or pleasure purposes. However, it actually has quite a specific definition: the act of travelling to another environment, for at least 24 hours, but for no longer than one year, for purposes related to business or leisure. A tourist is generally only classed as such if they stay in overnight accommodation situated in the location they travel to. By its very nature, tourism involves a round trip, rather than travel in one direction only. With this in mind, the tourism industry refers to all aspects of the service industry that cater to tourists.

What Is the Travel Industry?

Travel refers to the act of moving from one location to another. This can refer to long-distance travel, short-distance travel, overseas travel, domestic travel and various other forms. Crucially, travel also includes both round trips and one-way journeys, and it covers a wide variety of different travel purposes. The travel industry, therefore, refers to the numerous aspects of the wider service industry which cater for the needs and desires of those who have travelled from one part of the world to another.

The Difference between the Travel Industry and Tourism Industry

Given the definitions above, it is understandable that many people struggle to see much of a distinction between the tourism industry and the travel industry. Indeed, there is clearly significant overlap between the two, and many of the businesses and services that cater to tourists also cater to travelers more generally. Nevertheless, there are some notable differences. Essentially, the tourism industry is concerned with people travelling for business or pleasure purposes, staying in their destination for at least one night, and then returning. By contrast, the travel industry has a wider scope, covering more travel purposes and durations.

Sectors and Companies within the Travel and Tourism Industries

1) Transportation

The transportation sector is one of the most obvious sectors that falls under both the travel and tourism umbrellas, which is like veins and arteries in human body. This includes a wide variety of different types of travel, including air, road, rail and water-based methods.

2) Accommodation

The travel and tourism industries also both contain the accommodation sector, with people requiring overnight accommodation for varying lengths of time. The accommodation industry offers a variety of different options for customers, catering for different tastes, budgets and requirements.

3) Food and Beverage

Food and beverage are basic human needs, and the food and beverage industry caters for these needs of tourists and travelers. Again, there are a wide range of different company types that fall within this sector, providing customers with an array of different options.

4) Entertainment

Once tourists or travelers arrive at their chosen destination, they will often need entertainment, even if that is not the primary purpose of their journey. However, in many cases, companies or establishments providing entertainment are one of the major attractions drawing people to a place, such as shopping centers or tour guides.

5) Connected Industries

There are a number of other industries that are more broadly linked to both the tourism industry and the travel industry. These include companies that promote the interests of the travel industry itself (such as travel insurance and medical insurance companies), businesses that help to actually connect customers with travel and tourism products (like travel agents), and organizations that provide either practical support or logistical assistance for tourists and travelers (such as tour operators).

(Taken and adapted from: <https://www.revfine.com/travel-and-tourism/>.)

Glossary

cater: to provide food and drink, typically for social events

establishment: an organization, a large institution or a hotel

ASSIGNMENT 2

Work in groups. Find out what is the tourism industry and what is the travel industry from Passage 2. Then identify the differences and similarities between these two terms. Pick out one analogy from the passage and paraphrase it. Share and discuss your answers with your group members.

Term	Definition	Difference	Similarity
Tourism industry			
Travel industry			
Analogy		Paraphrase	

Passage 3

Additional Reading 1.4: The World's 51 Best Tourist Attractions



The world's top tourist attractions selected in this passage honor local heritage and cultural landmarks at major destinations that have captured the world's imagination and inspired travelers to circle the globe for architectural marvels and must-see destinations.

Forbidden City: Beijing, China

This former royal compound is 961 meters (3,153 ft) from north to south and 753 meters (2,470 ft) from east to west. The Forbidden City is divided into two parts. In the southern section or the Outer Court, the emperor exercised his supreme power over the nation. The northern section or the Inner Court, was the place where he lived with his royal family. Until 1924 when the last emperor of China was expelled from the Inner Court, 14 emperors of the Ming dynasty and 10 emperors of Qing dynasty had reined in the palace. Listed by UNESCO as a World Culture Heritage Site in 1987, the Forbidden City is now one of the most popular tourist attractions in the world.

Statue of Liberty: New York, the U.S.A

Officially known as “The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World”, the copper Lady Liberty was gifted by France as a symbol of friendship and dedicated in 1886. Conserved by the National Park Service, it can be easily seen from the free Staten Island Ferry. Travelers should note that to tour the museum at its base or climb the 377-step spiral staircase into the crown, you must book ahead with Statue Cruises or select from a variety of guided tour options.

Great Pyramid of Giza: Giza, Egypt

As the last of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the Pyramids of Giza draw thousands of visitors every year. At the site of Cairo's most popular attraction, travelers will find three primary pyramids, including the Great Pyramid of Cheops, which rises 479 feet from a 754-foot square base. Scientists still don't understand how the ancient Egyptians were able to move, carve and erect more than 2 million stone blocks, each weighing from 2 to 60 tons. Located on the Giza Plateau, you can tour the trio of royal tombs and see the Sphinx. And the Solar Barque Museum on the back side of Khufu's pyramid features a boat that was built for the Pharaoh and was excavated in 1985.

Eiffel Tower: Paris, France

Completed for the 1889 Exposition Universelle after two years of construction, the Eiffel Tower has 1,665 steps to the top and elevators to two observation levels. Computer-programmed beacons, which can be seen from up to 50 miles away, complement the tower's 20,000 lightbulbs as part of a thrilling, hourly night show. To enjoy Paris with a view, visit the Champagne Bar at the top for an unforgettable glass of bubbly, or enjoy a chef-prepared meal at Madame Brasserie.

Colosseum: Rome, Italy

Now comprising the remains of an enormous, carved marble ellipse, the Colosseum was commissioned in A.D. 72 by Emperor Vespasian as an amphitheater to entertain the masses. The structure features four levels pierced by 80 arched entrances, allowing 55,000 spectators to quickly take seats to watch all-day games between wild animals, slaves and criminals. The local guides in gladiator costumes hanging around today will tell you how the ground was once soaked in blood and that Christians, indeed, were thrown to lions here.

(Taken and adapted from: 廖华英 (2015), 中国文化概况, and <https://travel.usnews.com/gallery/the-worlds-best-tourist-attractions>.)

Glossary

antiquity: the ancient past, especially the period before the Middle Ages

Sphinx: a winged female monster in Greek mythology, having a woman's head and a lion's body, and noted for killing anyone unable to answer its riddle

barque: a sailing ship, typically with three or more masts

Pharaoh: a ruler in ancient Egypt

bubbly: champagne (expensive white or pink alcoholic drink with bubbles)

Colosseum: an amphitheater built in Rome in the first century A.D.

commission: to give an order for or authorize the production of something, such as a building, piece of equipment, or work of art

amphitheater: (especially in Greek and Roman architecture) an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events

gladiator: (in ancient Rome) a man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena

ASSIGNMENT 3

Work in groups. Discuss the characteristics of five top tourist attractions in the world mentioned in Passage 3, and add more details about them after surfing online. Paraphrase the first sentence from Passage 3. Share and discuss your answers with your group members.

Tourist Attraction	Characteristics	More Detailed Information
Forbidden City: Beijing, China		
Statue of Liberty: New York, the U.S.A		
Great Pyramid of Giza: Giza, Egypt		
Eiffel Tower: Paris, France		
Colosseum: Rome, Italy		

First Sentence	Paraphrase
The world's top tourist attractions selected in this passage honor local heritage and cultural landmarks at major destinations that have captured the world's imagination and inspired travelers to circle the globe for architectural marvels and must-see destinations.	

Passage 4

Additional Reading 1.5:
Fifteen Top-Rated Tourist
Attractions in China



Tourism is closely related to culture. Cultural tourism is a higher stage of tourism. When visiting a place, you are interested not only in its natural scenery — the beautiful landscape, rivers and mountains, but also in its people — their lifestyles, habits and customs, and food and drinks. There are lots of tourist attractions and scenic spots in China. The capital, Beijing, has many historical relics of the past dynasties, such as the Forbidden City, Temple of Heaven, Summer Palace, Ming Tombs, the Great Wall, etc. In this passage, we only suggest some places in Xi'an, a historic northwestern city boasting pagodas, towers and fortification walls from several eras.

Xi'an was the capital of 11 dynasties, and China's political, economic and cultural center from the 11th century B.C. to the 10th century A.D. Called Chang'an during the Tang period, it was the terminal of the Silk Road, a cosmopolitan city ranking with Rome. Places of interest within the city include the Big and Small Wild Goose Pagodas, which are masterpieces of classical Chinese architecture dating back more than 1,000 years; the Shaanxi Provincial Museum, which houses 30,000 artifacts and ancient relics; and the Huaqing Hot Spring, which is famous for the romance between Emperor Xuan Zong and his concubine Yang Guifei in the Tang Dynasty.

The most attractive scene is the Terracotta Army or Warriors. Since they were first discovered by farmers in 1974, the life-size terracotta army of Emperor Qin Shi Huang has become the defining attraction of Xi'an. Although the huge Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum site, located about an hour outside of town, requires decades more excavation, more than 2,000 perfectly restored chariots, horses and individual warriors now stand in proud formation, guarding the passage of China's first emperor from life to death. The Terracotta Army, a symphony of clay warriors, dances to the rhythm of Qin Shi Huang's pulse, embodying the lifeblood that courses through his veins in China.

[Taken and adapted from 周仪 (2003), 中国文化概论 (An Introduction to Chinese Culture), pp. 167-171.]

Glossary

mausoleum: a building, especially a large and stately one, housing a tomb or tombs

chariot: a two-wheeled horse-drawn vehicle used in ancient warfare and racing

ASSIGNMENT 4

Additional Reading 1.6:
What is Cultural Travel & How
to Travel the World Immersively



Work in groups. Discuss the significance of Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum and the Terracotta Warriors for China and the whole world. Then find more information about them online. Finally pick out a metaphor in this passage and paraphrase it. Share and discuss your answers with your group members.

Significance	More Information

Metaphor	Paraphrase



Part V

Speak & Perform

A **panel discussion** is one of the most popular approaches to discussing trending topics in front of audience. It fosters productive learning relationships among panelists and participants. In addition, it allows everyone to reflect and think critically when listening to different perspectives. Similarly, as a skilled moderator in a panel event, you must lead gracefully and win over the audience. The following table tells you the definition, aim of a panel discussion, as well as its synonyms.

Item	Panel Discussion
Definition	<p>-A panel discussion is a format used at conventions, conferences, and meetings where a group of people who are skilled in a specific topic engage in conversation together in front of audience.</p> <p>-A moderator leads the discussion by presenting questions to the panelists, ensuring the discussion stays on track, and oftentimes, will pull audience questions for the panelists to answer.</p>
Aim	The aim of a panel discussion is to present different perspectives, share ideas with each other, and come up with some insightful moments. A moderator helps guide the discussion, and the audience is often invited to ask questions at the end.
Synonyms	Synonyms for a panel discussion include roundtable , symposium , and seminar .

(Continued)

Item	Panel Discussion
	<p>(1) A roundtable is an informal, free-flowing discussion where everyone at the table is encouraged to chime in and share their thoughts. It has a more relaxed, conversational atmosphere than a panel discussion, where each panelist is usually assigned a set list of questions.</p> <p>(2) A symposium is an in-depth academic conference that brings subject matter experts to share research, findings, and insights, and engage in interdisciplinary discussions. Symposiums usually last for several days and feature multiple panel discussions, keynote speeches, and other presentation formats.</p> <p>(3) A seminar is a way of presenting a topic for educational purposes. Traditionally held in an auditorium, it's designed to impart knowledge and may be structured as a lecture, with the speaker presenting information and the audience taking notes. There may be fewer opportunities for audience engagement and discussion.</p>

Note

Panels can take place in a variety of settings that range from casual to formal. Panel discussions are a great addition to any conference, convention, or meeting. Fostering dialogue that provokes new ideas, different perspectives and great insight is the reason why panel discussions are so successful in the event industry. Keep in mind that all panel discussions are different and there's no one right answer. As long as your audience, moderator, and panelists are engaged and comfortable, you're on the right track.



Now that it's understood what a **panel discussion** is and the value they can bring to your conference or convention, let's discuss the elements you'll need to ensure it's successful. The following table tells you how to conduct a successful panel discussion.

How to Conduct a Successful Panel Discussion	
1. Select a thought-provoking topic.	The most important piece to remember when choosing your panel topic is that it should have some buzz in the industry, meaning it's important enough to engage your panelists and provoke their opinions. Make sure that the topic isn't too general, or you will quickly find your discussion veering off course and becoming unfocused.
2. Choose your skillful moderator.	Moderators don't have to be an expert on your chosen topic, but it will definitely help keep your discussion seamless and moving on track. The most important quality you must look for when selecting your moderator is the ability to lead a large group of people. They should be assertive and confident, yet kind and likable.
3. Pick out your panelists.	Choose three to five people to form your panel. You should also conduct thorough research on the people you're choosing. You'll want to make sure they are qualified on the topic and have done speaking engagements in the past to ensure they are great presenters. Last but certainly not least, make sure that the people you choose are diverse!
4. Introduce the moderator to the panelists.	It's a good idea to introduce all of your panel participants before the day of the event. This not only creates a less awkward environment, but it also allows everyone to get to know each other's personalities before they engage with them in front of audience.
5. Prepare the questions and prompts.	If the moderator you've selected is a topic expert, you will want to collaborate with him or her on the questions. Make sure they are open-ended and have specific elements of each panelist's background so that they are able to excitedly answer. Make sure you don't favor one panelist over the others. Make sure the questions are a level playing field where everyone feels that they can provide value to the discussion.

Task One

Study Case 1, make a panel discussion with 5 students based on Prompt 1, and do the Reflection.

A. Case 1

Unfortunately, vandalizing natural and cultural landmarks is neither new nor rare. Tourists from all over the world have been found guilty of damaging some of the most beautiful monuments and natural areas in the world. The following is a unsettling example of tourists defacing natural and cultural landmarks.

B. Prompt 1

In May 2013, a Chinese teenager tagged the Luxor Temple. The 15-year-old boy defaced a 3,500-year-old stone relief by carving “Ding Jihao was here” on the artwork. Another Chinese visitor noticed the graffiti, took a picture of it, and posted it on the Chinese social media platform Weibo. The perpetrator of the act was found and shamed online. Set up a panel discussion on the ***Poor Behaviors of Chinese Tourists Abroad***. In addition to graffiti, what are other negative behaviors of Chinese tourists abroad? Do you think such poor behaviors severely damage the image of Chinese tourists? How can you exercise good manners when travelling?

C. Reflection

Listen to other panel discussions. Take notes and pay attention to how other groups organize their panel discussions. Do you think the moderator plays a vital role in the panel discussion? What other factors impact the success of panel discussions?

Task Two

Study Case 2, make a panel discussion with 5 students based on Prompt 2, and do the Reflection.

A. Case 2

In some developing countries, the price for certain items can differ based on whether you're a local or a tourist. For example, a Moroccan cab driver can earn ten times as much driving tourists around, and it's hard to avoid paying extra unless you're traveling with someone who knows the terrain. When traveling to places where negotiating is the norm and prices aren't fixed, be aware that you're probably paying much more than what a local person would pay for the same items.

B. Prompt 2

William Chen is a Chinese tourist in the Philippines. He rented a house with three friends in Tuguegarao. When the local people found they were foreigners, they began to raise the price of all goods. Have you had the same experience as that of William Chen and his friends? How can you deal with such a situation — the so called “paying the tourist tax when travelling abroad”? Make a panel discussion on *Pay the “Tourist Tax”*. Will you negotiate down, and won't buy something if it's clearly not worth it? Will you show your respect to the local people? How to pay the “tourist tax” appropriately?

C. Reflection

Listen to other panel discussions. Take notes and pay attention to how other groups organize their panel discussions. Then discuss the similarities and differences in the processes of panel discussions.

Part VI Design & Produce

Make a panel discussion based on the following prompt.

Prompt of Panel Discussion

Western tourists often travel to China because of the country's ancient history and the myriad cultural experiences that await them. However, Chinese tourists and Western tourists have different concepts of travel. For instance, in some European countries, people embark on vacations without a second thought as long as they save enough money, as many believe that travel and vacation are paramount, with work serving as preparation for their time away. On the contrary, a significant number of Chinese hold the idea that travel is a luxury, and the notion that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is considered ridiculous. What are your thoughts on the aforementioned difference, and what other distinctions exist between Chinese tourists and Western tourists?

For this assignment, you are required to make a panel discussion (five students are in one panel, including one moderator and four panelists) on *The Differences between Chinese Tourists and Western Tourists*. The panel discussion needs to focus on why Chinese think "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is ridiculous, what Chinese value it reflects, what desires and level of preparation are behind Western and Chinese holidays, as well as what style of the trip is chosen and what spending habits are.

After finishing this assignment, you need to reflect on the core issues your group have found, talk with other groups, and obtain reviews from them. Finally, do further reflections on what your group has gained from this panel discussion.

Fun Time — Oral Practice

Learn the following idioms and proverbs and have fun.

A. Discuss the following idioms or proverbs in the travelling context with your friends or classmates, and guess their meanings.

Idiom or Proverb	In the Travelling Context	Guess the Meaning
At the crack of dawn	The plane leaves at 7:30 a.m., so we have to get up <i>at the crack of dawn</i> to get to the airport on time.	
To live it up	We're really going <i>to live it up</i> in Las Vegas next month.	
To call it a day	We went sightseeing in Rome, but we ended up feeling so exhausted that we <i>called it a day</i> and went back to the hotel.	
To catch the red-eye	I have to sleep during the day as I'm <i>catching a red-eye</i> tonight.	

B. Look up the origin and meaning of the following idioms and proverbs online. Talk about your findings with your friends or classmates.

Idiom or Proverb	Origin	Meaning
At the crack of dawn	“The crack of dawn” is originally derived from “the crack of day” that first appeared in the late 1800s. Although there are no definitive clues of the idiom’s origin history, to decipher it, you can look at the roots of the word “crack” . In this context, it means to begin. Thus, the crack of dawn will be at the beginning of the morning.	It refers to the very early morning, or the time right before sunrise.
To live it up		
To call it a day		
To catch the red-eye		

C. Keep a journal of idioms and proverbs. Then make up sentences by using them. Finally, share and discuss your sentences with friends.

Idiom or Proverb	Sentence
At the crack of dawn	We are leaving Los Angeles <i>at the crack of dawn</i> tomorrow.
To live it up	
To call it a day	
To catch the red-eye	

Self-Evaluation and Reflection

1. Vocabulary Strategy

By using antonyms correctly, you can express your ideas more clearly and in more interesting ways. You should create a **vocabulary journal** to collect as many antonyms of the new words in this unit as you can.

2. Fundamental Skills

In this unit, several fundamental skills have been introduced, such as identifying the analogy, distinguishing the metaphor from the simile, and paraphrasing. Do you think these skills are important for your academic career? Give the reasons for your answer.

3. Apply Your Skills (A)

Making a panel discussion is very common in the university. You have been required to prepare and make panel discussions about travelling. How could you set up a successful panel discussion? What have you learned after setting up a panel discussion?

4. Apply Your Skills (B)

Setting up a successful panel discussion is not an easy job. You have to select a thought-provoking topic, choose a skillful moderator, pick out your panelists, prepare the questions or prompts, etc. What have you learned from the panel discussions you've made? If given another chance, what do you think you will do differently?
